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DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENT GOULED CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

NC151310Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 March--Djibouti President Hassan Gouled has condemned the Israeli forces attack on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps, saying that his country condemns retaliatory actions, regardless of the side against which it is directed.

At a press conference he held in Abu Dhabi at noon today, the Djibouti president stressed the need for action to restore Arab solidarity in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation. He also emphasized that it is important that the Arab League carry out an effective role regarding the adoption of the decisions which concern the Arab nation after holding consultations and exchanging views with the Arab states within the framework of the league.

The president of Djibouti condemned foreign interference in African affairs and called for solving disputes through the OAU.

He explained that the purpose of his tour of the countries of the area is to acquaint his brothers in the Arab states with the foreign policy of his country and the problems it is facing, particularly the economic ones, and the country's development plan. He praised the results of his talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, who expressed the UAE's readiness to extend aid to Djibouti.

ETHIOPIA

VISIT OF YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER MINIC ENDS

Addis Reports Feleke Meeting

LD152012Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has held talks with Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, on matters of interest to the two countries and international affairs.

The meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assembly hall this morning.

During the meeting, Col Dr Feleke explained that the arrival in Ethiopia of the Yugoslav delegation led by Comrade Minic has given Ethiopia the opportunity to explain the situation in the Horn of Africa. The foreign minister explained that a new situation has now been created in the Horn of Africa. He emphasized that the fact that the Ethiopian revolution has avoided a reversal and that the aims of the invading force have been foiled demonstrate the strengthened solidarity of the socialist countries. The foreign minister recalled the long-standing friendship and cooperation between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia and thanked Yugoslavia for supporting the Ethiopian revolution from the start.

At the meeting, Colonel Dr Feleke gave the Yugoslav delegation a detailed briefing on the start of the Ethiopian revolution, the injustice and oppression which had prevailed in Ethiopia before the revolution and the struggle waged and victories scored thereafter.

The foreign minister also gave the delegation a detailed briefing on the measures taken by the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] to solve the problem of the Eritrean administrative region in a peaceful and democratic way.

Speaking about the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, Colonel Dr Feleke explained that the attitude of the reactionary Somali ruling class toward the OAU bid to solve the conflict peacefully is ample evidence that it does not seek peace.

Colonel Dr Feleke reiterated that peace can be restored in the Horn of Africa only when the reactionary ruling class of Somalia renounces its territorial expansionist claims over Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya, abrogates the provisions of its constitution on the annexation of territories of its neighbors and respects and accepts the provisions of the OAU and UN charters and international treaties which call for respect for the territorial integrity and borders of others and noninterference in internal affairs.

The minister said that the burning yesterday of Melka Suftu village on the Kenya-Ethiopia border by the regular Somali soldiers is evidence that the reactionary Somali Government does not stand for peace, but for destruction.

The foreign minister also gave the delegates a detailed account of the reasons for the strained relations between Sudan and Ethiopia, the steps taken by the OAU to find a solution to the problem between the two countries and the present relations between the two neighboring countries.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Minic explained that Yugoslavia has been following closely and supporting the Ethiopian revolution and confirmed that his country backs the broad masses of Ethiopia in their struggle to protect the revolution and to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Present at the talks between Comrade Minic and Colonel Dr Feleke were members of the Yugoslav delegation and the Yugoslav ambassador in Ethiopia, as well as heads of various departments of the foreign ministry of revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrade Minic will tomorrow hand President Tito's special message to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC. He will also continue the talks he has started with Colonel Dr Feleke.

Minic Presents Tito Message

LD151650Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs presented in Addis Ababa today a message from President Josip Broz Tito to Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in the absence of the indisposed Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Milos Minic is on a 2-day official visit to Ethiopia as the envoy of the president of the republic.

In attendance during the presentation of the note were Berhanu Bayu, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council responsible for foreign affairs; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; and Wolde Assefa, Ethiopian ambassador in Yugoslavia.

Present on the Yugoslav side were Aleksandar Vojinovic, SFRY ambassador in Ethiopia; Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, director of the Office for Sub-Saharan Africa; and Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary.

On the occasion of the presentation of the note, exhaustive talks were held on the opportunities for the further development and furthering of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, and on topical international issues of interest to both sides.

It is reported that Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, exchanged opinions on the situation in the Horn of Africa, in hotbeds of crisis in the world, and on the activity of the nonalined countries before their coming assemblies--the session of the Coordination Bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade. Also discussed was the role and contribution of the nonalined countries to the peaceful settlement of difficult problems, especially those which arise between the nonalined states.

Minic Visits Town Hall

LD151914Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is in Ethiopia as President Tito's envoy, this afternoon visited the Addis Ababa town hall.

Dr Alemu Abebe, Mayor of the town council, acquainted Milos Minic with the organization and activity of the new revolutionary local authority, its achievements so far, and the difficulties and dangers it is encountering in consolidating itself and gaining broad popular support. The meeting between the federal secretary and the mayor of Addis Ababa was also attended by leading members of the standing committee of the town council elected a few months ago.

According to Dr Alemu Abebe's statement, the new democratic local authority has until recently been going through difficult tests in the struggle against counterrevolutionaries, who have tried to prevent its consolidation and development by force of arms. The mayor stated that in these armed actions by the counterrevolutionary forces in Addis Ababa, some 100 members and officials of the new organs of authority in town communities, called Kebele and represented by delegates in the town council, had lost their lives.

During his visit, the federal secretary for foreign affairs also saw the permanent photo exhibition in the town hall which shows the historic development of the socialist revolution in Ethiopia and the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces, which are still active in the country today.

The central cultural-artistic society of Addis Ababa performed a special musical and folklore program in honor of Milos Minic and his associates.

Minic Concludes Talks

LD151909Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--During the Yugoslav-Ethiopian talks, an exhaustive exchange of views took place on the possibilities for the further development and promotion of relations between the two countries, and on topical international events. The talks ended in Addis Ababa tonight.

Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, agreed that concrete form should be given in the next period to the agreed initiatives concerning the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. This will soon be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in Addis Ababa. Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis expressed the conviction that the fact that the two countries belong to the nonalined movement provides additional impetus to the further strengthening of Ethiopian-Yugoslav relations in all spheres.

During the talks between Minic and Dr Feleke, both sides expressed a readiness to hold further bilateral discussions and consultations at various levels on individual international actions in the nonalined movement and in the United Nations. In this connection, particular stress was laid on the importance of the forthcoming actions of the nonalined countries at the special UN General Assembly sessions on Namibia and on disarmament, as well as at the nonalined countries' meetings in Kabul and Belgrade.

A broad exchange of views was carried out during the talks on the problems and conflicts which have lately arisen between individual nonalined countries and which, as emphasized by both sides, most directly and negatively affected the solidarity and action unity of the nonalined. At the same time, the ministers pointed out the necessity and need for more efficacious solutions to all outstanding international problems and the finding of a suitable mechanism for their timely prevention.

The Ethiopian foreign minister, Dr Feleke, once again expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia and President Tito, on behalf of his government, for the support which this country has extended and is extending to the socialist revolution in Ethiopia. He emphasized the very great importance of Yugoslavia's international activity.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the very useful exchange of views on all questions on the agenda of the 2-day visit by President Tito's envoy to Ethiopia. Milos Minic renewed the invitation to Minister Feleke to visit Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be determined later.

Visit Ends

LD160954Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 16 (TANJUG)--Vice-president of the Yugoslavia Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic and his aides ended their two-day visit to Ethiopia this morning.

As envoy of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Minic transmitted his message to Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

Minic leaves today for Mogadiscio where, as President Tito's envoy, he will transmit his message to Siad Barre, president of Somalia, and have talks with this African country's top leaders on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and current international questions.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary Minic and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke made an exhaustive exchange of opinions in Addis Ababa on the further promotion and strengthening of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia and on current questions in international affairs. At the talks, special attention was devoted to the latest situation in the Horn of Africa and misunderstandings recently between individual nonaligned countries. The two ministers also exchanged opinions on the forthcoming actions and activities of the nonaligned countries--at the special sessions on Namibia and disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly as well as at the nonaligned gatherings in Kabul and Belgrade.

PEACE CONDITIONS OF SOMALIA'S SUPPORTERS UNACCEPTABLE

LD151949Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for foreign affairs, hosted a dinner party yesterday in honor of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY.

In his speech at the party, the Ethiopian foreign affairs minister said that the SFRY's moral, material and political support for Ethiopia in its fight against imperialism will never be forgotten. He went on to say: Ethiopia will never accept the conditions for peace suggested by those who were encouraging the reactionary Mogadiscio ruling class to escalate its aggressive war of invasion at the outset of the invasion, and who fell silent while the Ethiopian oppressed masses were shedding their blood in their fight to preserve their motherland's existence against the invaders. He said that the people and government of socialist Ethiopia greatly appreciate the assistance given to them by socialist countries, particularly the USSR, at this decisive moment. He went on to thank the SFRY for all its assistance to Ethiopia.

For his part, the Yugoslav official said that Ethiopia and Yugoslavia are pursuing the same policy of respect for territorial integrity. He noted that his country has condemned some countries which supported the invading side.

ADDIS ABABA CLAIMS SOMALI KILL 64 OFFICERS IN JIJIGA

LD151924Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] It has been reported that Somali troops killed 64 Somali military officers of various ranks before the invading reactionary Somali troops were hit and driven out of Jijiga by Ethiopia's heroic revolutionary forces. When Ethiopia's heroic revolutionary forces pushed the invading Somali troops out and entered Jijiga, they found the bodies of 64 Somali soldiers, dressed in combat uniforms, lying with their hands tied behind their backs.

According to the evidence, all the officers were young men who had been unwilling to fight following the demoralization of Somalia's five brigades in Jijiga. It has been established that all those killed were natives of northern Somalia. It is also known that similar acts were committed in all parts of the Ogaden where the Somali troops were hit.

The invading Somali troops have caused untold losses in human life and property in the Ogaden. In the course of their flight after their defeat by our revolutionary forces, the last futile act of the Somali troops was to break into the homes of displaced persons and loot them.

1,950 SIDAMO FARMERS COMPLETE TRAINING, RECEIVE ARMS

LD091622Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] In Arero subdistrict, Sidamo Region, 1,950 security squad members drawn from various farmers associations, who have completed 2 months of military training and political education, were armed this week by Comrade Sgt Petros Gebre, Provisional Military Administrative Council member assigned to the region.

DISPLACED ETHIOPIANS IN HARAR, DIREDAWA RETURN TO JIJIGA

LD151147Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission disclosed today that people displaced by the Somali invasion are returning to their areas. On 13 March, 1,871 people who were temporarily in Harar, and on 14 March, 125 people who were temporarily in Diredawa, returned to Jijiga, and are now resettling there.

ENVOY RELAYS HONECKER MESSAGE TO MENGISTU

LD152057Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--(ADN correspondent) Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council of Ethiopia [PMAC]. The message was handed over by Eberhard Heinrich, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, who is leading a GDR delegation which arrived on Monday in the capital of revolutionary Ethiopia.

In several meetings with leading Ethiopian politicans, the delegation discussed how the fraternal relations between both countries can be further developed and deepened.

The cordial and friendly conversations were attended by: PMAC Secretary General Fikre-Selassie Wogderes; members of the PMAC Standing Committee Berhanu Baye and Tamirat Ferede, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and (Showandagne Belete), secretary of the Provisional Bureau for Affairs of the Mass Organization.

In the conversations the Ethiopian politicians once again expressed their deep personal grief at the tragic death of Werner Lamberz. In the meeting, also attended by Dr Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department in the SED Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador Dieter Klinkert, they described the delegation's visit as renewed proof of the consistent, steadfast and active anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR leadership and people for the Ethiopian people's revolutionary struggle.

KENYA

NAIROBI SAYS SOMALI AGGRESSION A PRODUCT OF BAD LEADERSHIP

LD152040Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] More than any other country in recent history, the Republic of Somalia has gained notoriety for her elusive expansionist aggression. The leadership in that unfortunate land, conducting itself as a band of gangsters and having led its people to believe that a Greater Somalia can be created from the barrel of a gun, have gone beyond all the limits of acceptable international conduct in a shameful record of external aggression. It was in this desperate search for territory that Somalia launched an unsuccessful attack on the northeastern province of Kenya in the mid-sixties, following which the world community expected that country to have learned a lesson never again to attempt to annex territory by use of force. But this was not the case, as in July last year Somalia launched another war of aggression, this time hoping to annex the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

The consequences of this latest misadventure are well-known to the Somalis and the rest of the world. The extent of destruction in this war is unparalleled in Somalia's short history as a nation. Thousands of Somali regular troops were slaughtered in the Ogaden battlefield while thousands more were maimed. In the same battlefield, Somalia lost much of her military hardware, leaving her already-crippled army with little in the form of weapons. But one thing that the Somali general public will find difficult to forget is the dislocation meted out to the chronically unstable economy of that country.

The Ogaden misadventure made it necessary for the Somali leadership to mobilize all able-bodied men and women for the war effort, causing the economy a serious manpower deficiency, particularly in the food production areas.

The only conceivable reason behind President Siad Barre's misadventure in the Ogaden was his hope to divert his peoples attention from the failures of his leadership to solve social and welfare problems. Particularly after the departure of Russian experts, the Somali public found itself with few doctors and technical personnel, to the extent that it was quite obvious to them that their leaders did not seem to care about their fate. This erosion of confidence in the leadership has led to general discontent and even the formation of an opposition movement whose influence in determining the destiny of the Somali people is only likely to increase following her humiliation by Ethiopia.

According to World Bank and UN reports, Somalia is listed among the 25 poorest countries in the world. It is incomprehensible that a country which is bedeviled by all problems of underdevelopment can afford the luxury of waging wars of aggression. Nor can the leadership of Somalia, one of Africa's least-populated countries, justify driving its most useful manpower resource into the battlefield to be slaughtered.

The leadership in Mogadiscio had better take the message from our minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, that leaders of countries in the Horn of Africa can do much for their people by working together in development projects rather than fanning flames of war.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO REPORTS CUBANS ADMIT FIGHTING IN ETHIOPIA

LD152102Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Government of Cuba has for the first time admitted that its forces, which included artillery and tank troops, pilots and infantrymen to a total of 25,000 men, took part in the counteroffensive against the towns and villages liberated by the freedom fighters from Abyssinian colonialism. The Cuban Government disclosed that its forces, which were approximately 25 kilometers ahead of the Abyssinian troops, after capturing the towns and villages, installed Abyssinian troops to guard them.

The reports from the Cuban Government reveal that the USSR also took part in the attack, using sophisticated weapons and military experts. The reports add that experts from unspecified countries also took part in the attack.

UGANDA

OBOTE SPEAKS OUT 'FOR FIRST TIME' ON AMIN REGIME

LD151537Y Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Mar 78 p 10 LD

[Kai Digens report on former Ugandan President Milton Obote's 10 March Copenhagen press conference: "Amin's Predecessor: Each Day in Uganda Is a Bloody Nightmare"]

[Excerpts] "Today my country is completely ruined. It has collapsed economically; the social services, education and health service have all collapsed. There is no law and order, the judiciary is a caricature of its former self, where there is no systematic administration--and soldiers are licensed to kill."

That is Apollo Milton Obote's description of Idi Amin's Uganda today. Obote, 52, was Uganda's president until 1972 when Amin seized power after a coup.

Since then the African statesman has lived in exile in Tanzania. At a press conference in Christiansborg yesterday, he spoke out for the first time in all these years. Until now he has remained silent about conditions in his home country.

"Now I feel it necessary to tell the truth about the awful nightmare which my people are experiencing. What is happening in Uganda must affect the whole world. Here people's lives are being destroyed daily. I can truthfully say: Thousands upon thousands have been killed by the regime--and killed in a horrible way.

"The entire population is opposed to Amin--I do not believe that his regime has any support at all."

[Question] What is your opinion of the reactions in the Western countries?

[Answer] It would not be true to claim that Western Europe has reacted against Amin's regime. Right now no country is particularly worried by what is happening there. [answer ends]

Obote's visit to Copenhagen, where he is the Social Democratic Party's guest, is part of a major tour which has also brought or will bring him to Britain, West Germany, Norway, Denmark and perhaps a couple more countries.

[Question] What is the purpose of your trip? Are you procuring weapons and money to combat the Amin regime?

[Answer] The purpose is merely to renew the good relations which I enjoy with my friends in Denmark, among others. I myself do not want to organize a revolt against Uganda's rulers--the people themselves must do that. I stress that we have no plans for any form of military intervention. There exists an effective resistance movement in Uganda. I hope that they are lucky.

[Question] And you just wait and wait and wait?

[Answer] Yes, I will wait.

[Question] How long?

[Answer] That is impossible to say.

[Question] You have now been an exiled politician for 7 years. Is it not a frustrating role?

[Answer] I have been in politics for many years, and I can confirm that an exiled politician does not enjoy a comfortable position. It is a question of preserving mental equilibrium. To be quite honest: Yes, it is frustrating to see what is happening in my country, in Africa--without being able to do much else then provide others with the truest possible information on the conditions.

[Question] How are you treated in Tanzania?

[Answer] Oh, very well. I have complete freedom, even to say what I like. But until now I have not used it. Because I have not wanted to. No one has prevented me....

[Question] Amin has recently established diplomatic representation in this country. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Oh, it is not Amin's representation, it is the people's. Unfortunately there is at present a fascist regime in Kampala.

[Question] Which countries really do support Idi Amin's regime?

[Answer] None. And in Uganda there are only a few thousand supporters--but they have the guns! [answer ends]

ZAIRE

BELGIAN PAPER LINKS ECONOMY, ANTI-MOBUTU PLOT

LD141007Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Mar 78 p 3 LD

["E. Ux." Report: "Zaire's Economic Difficulties Can Explain the Plot Against Mobutu"]

[Text] President Mobutu's statements on the very grave events which have recently taken place in Zaire categorically contradict a communique issued by the Zairian Embassy in Brussels which asserted that the accusations formulated by various "small groups" opposed to the regime were merely and simply part of a deception campaign aimed at discrediting Zaire's policy and torpedoing the economic rescue program, the so-called Mobutu Plan.

Furthermore, the contractions detected in the accusations made by the Action Movement for the Resurrection of Congo and the "Zaire Committee" have not made the task of journalists any easier, especially since during the Shaba events last year, much false information was disseminated in Belgium, including false information about the alleged capture of Kolwezi.

Be that as it may, the movement opposing the Mobutu regime, which has recently made its presence felt in various places in Zaire which, according to some unconfirmed information, Mr Gizenga has visited incognito, seems to be a combination of resurgent Mulelism [supporters of Pierre Mulele executed in 1969] and of a new initiative by so-called former Katangese police.

The African country implicated in these events according to Kinshasa accusations can be no other but Angola, from which the offensive by the "Katangese" was launched a year ago.

However, this time it is no longer a question of invasion but of a subversive movement which, it appears, has been able to spread among the army in which, according to official figures mentioned by Kinshasa, has succeeded in attracting some 70 officers.

In addition to the case of 14 people who were court martialed and have already been executed by firing squad, a trial on an unprecedented scale in Zaire's history since independence will start in Kinshasa Wednesday. If the rights of defense are respected, as can be hoped in view of statements made by the authorities, the hearing should throw some light on the plotters' precise intentions and the reasons which led so many officers to compromise themselves by participating in an act of rebellion against the head of state, who is also head of the armed forces.

Furthermore, it is known that, as Mobutu himself stated in his noted 25 November speech in which he denounced the "Zairian sickness," the country has found itself in a disasterous economic situation, as a result of which the great majority of the people has suffered privation. Many measures were announced at that time which were supposed to improve the situation and lead to a better balance in the distribution of wealth.

However, it may be asked whether these promises have so far started being implemented and whether in this context an explanation should not be sought of the sedition movements which have recently again become apparent in a Zaire, which badly needs peace to extricate itself from an increasingly complicated situation. Obviously, the regime's adversaries are trying to exploit this situation to the maximum.

SENEGAL

SUPREME COURT REJECTS REQUEST TO ANNUL ELECTIONS

PA151953Y Paris AFP in French 1625 GMT 15 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Dakar, 15 Mar (AFP)--The Supreme Court has rejected all the grievances presented by the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the main opposition party, in its request for annulment of the 26 February elections. The complete text of the court's findings, published on Wednesday, indicates that in addition to the principal objection formulated by the PDS to the effect that "the vote had been public," the nine other grievances were also declared to be "unfounded."

With regard to the principal grievance--the PDS argument that there was a contradiction between article 2 of the constitution which provides for a "secret" ballot and the electoral code--the court's findings indicate that "under Senegal's present legal system," in which there is no regard for the constitutionality of promulgated laws, the voter, who is protected from outside influence over his secret vote, may renounce this protection." [sentence as received]

The court added that the voter was therefore free to either use or not use the voting booth. It concluded: "It is up to the plaintiff to prove that voters were forced at a particular polling site by manuevers of the chairman of the voting board or by the representatives and delegates of the parties, to vote publicly. Consequently, the grievance must be rejected."

SENGHOR ANNOUNCES CREATION OF FOURTH PARTY

PA151615Y Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 15 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 15 Mar (AFP)--The three Senegalese political parties will soon become four. This is the substance of the statement made by President Leopold Sedar Senghor on Tuesday at Bamako.

The Senegalese chief of state, who stopped in Mali after the visit of the heads of state of [word indistinct] to Riyadh and Abu Dhabi, asserted that he did not introduce democracy into Senegal. He stressed that regular elections have been held (in his country) since 1948, usually with the participation of two large parties.

He said that a reaccounting of his country's political life since independence brings to the fore the fact that for some time, there may have been a single party in actuality though not by right in Senegal. He added that his government has taken the trouble to organize political pluralism. There are three parties and the constituion is going to be amended so that there will be four.

Recalling that Francois Mitterrand has said that five parties are enough for France, the Senegalese president finds that four parties are enough for Senegal.

However, within the framework of this four-party system, the right to organize is more complete and even more extensive than in France and there is freedom of the press, Senghor went on to say, adding that he thinks democracy will become stronger in Senegal in the future.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SECURITY

PA091842Y Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 9 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Cape Town, March 9 (AFP)--South African police have the internal security problem "in hand," Premier John Vorster told AFP in an exclusive interview today.

Referring to black satellite townships where riots broke out in 1976, he said "this lessening of tension is a result of the fact that unrest was not a spontaneous thing at all, as has been evidenced by the fact that grown-ups did not take part. The fact is that we have the situation in hand."

He declined to comment when asked whether this meant that people detained as "a precaution" last year would be released soon. Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger had said they would be held as long as trouble lasted.

"It depends entirely on the circumstances," he said.

SWAPO CHIEF SHOWS S. AFRICAN PRISONER TO JOURNALISTS

LD121619Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Namibian people's revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, yesterday gave a press conference in Luanda, during which he presented a South African soldier, (Jan Van der Merdt), who was captured on 13 February this year in (Alundu) Region. (Van der Merdt), 24, who was conscripted into a Sapper Battalion in Namibia, said that since [word indistinct], the South African occupation army has been increased to 70,000 men in the operational areas of northern Namibia. Asked whether he was fighting for a just cause, he replied that he was forced to fight. He said that he did not believe the treatment given by the racists of South Africa to SWAPO POW's was the same as he had been receiving from this organization, adding that he had been receiving every possible assistance from SWAPO.

On the same occasion, the prisoner received from Comrade Sam Nujoma a telegram sent by his family, to which he was allowed to reply. Everyone present at the press conference could observe the treatment accorded to him.

At the end of the press conference, which Radio Nacional de Angola will broadcast today, the SWAPO president reaffirmed the principles and conditions which will lead to the achievement of the Namibian people's independence, and stressed that the prisoner will be free only in exchange for nationalists in South African jails.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PORT ELIZABETH KILLS ONE, WOUNDS THREE

NC100942Y Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 10 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Port Elizabeth Mar 10 (AFP)--An African woman was killed and three other people wounded today when a powerful bomb exploded in the Bantu (black) administrative offices near here, police said.

The offices were in the African township of New Brighton.

Two days ago an African was killed when a bomb he was carrying in central Port Elizabeth exploded prematurely.

ZAMBIA

ZAMBIA PAPER GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT TO PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD090946Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Press review: TIMES OF ZAMBIA article]

[Excerpt] Ghana provides many lessons for the rest of Africa, but especially for the soon to be free nations of Zimbabwe and Namibia. These two will be free soon, notwithstanding the machinations of the materialist West and the racists in Salisbury and Pretoria and their lackeys. What their struggling leaders ought to know is that there is no halfway to true independence. What the Muzorewas, the Sitholes and the Chiraus are advocating--an alliance with the former oppressors--is an abominable travesty of everything that any true nationalist should stand for. In Zimbabwe, Smith and everyone connected with him should be liquidated before anything remotely resembling independence can be contemplated.

The man who is bombing Zambia today cannot be a friend of Africa at any time during his life. He surrounds himself with stooges such as Muzorewa and Sithole. Independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia cannot depend on the good will of the West. Angola safeguarded its independence by using arms which even the Boers could not match.

The Stalin organ may be a terrible weapon, but it vanquished Savimbi, Roberto and their Boer masters. If SWAPO and the Patriotic Front want to use it to wrest power from the racists, they should not hesitate, concluded today's TIMES of ZAMBIA opinion.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIA TU DELEGATES RETURN--A three-man delegation led by Comrade Gedlu Tecle, first vice chairman of All Ethiopian Trade Union [AETU], has returned from Accra, Ghana, after attending a 3-day conference of the All-African Trade Union Unity Organization. The remaining two members of the delegation are Comrade Getachew Legesse, first vice secretary of AETU and Comrade Ayele Kebede, AETU chief of education and information. Comrade Gedlu said that the delegation had explained to the conference the stand of AETU as well as the aim and purpose of the Ethiopian revolution. He pointed out that the conference had in general taken an anti-imperialist position and that the participants in the conference had come out in support of Ethiopia's stand. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD/EA]

ETHIOPIAN RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE--A 42-member coordinating committee drawn from farmers and workers associations in (Disidemo) locality of Hararge Region was established last week to coordinate the resettlement of farmers whose homes were destroyed by Somali invading troops. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/EA]

KENYA FISHING INDUSTRY--The Kenya industrial and commercial development corporation has taken over the Mombasa-based Kenya fishing industries. According to the Kenya fishing industries general manager, Mr Mbwana, the share capital of the company is to be increased from 1.2 million to 5 million shillings. The company was established in 1970 with the participation of the ICDC, two Japanese companies and the maritime company. The increase in share capital will enable the company to develop far-reaching plans to evolve a complete complex of marine fisheries in Kenya and promote maximum catches of fish. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/EA]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation led by Transport and Communications Minister Jose Luis Cabaco left for the GDR today for talks on transport cooperation. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portutuese 1400 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/EA]

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